

## FALLING BIRTH RATE

State of Affairs That Presents Some Interesting Phases

### ONLY ALIEN AND NEGRO NORMAL

Country Now Largely Dependent Upon the Foreign-Born Woman For Its Increase of Population Except in the South, Where Progressive Decrease in Rate Since 1860 Has Been Much Less Marked.

Washington, Special.—That there has been a persistent decline of the birth rate in the United States since 1890 is the conclusion reached in a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau. The bulletin is by Prof. Walter P. Wilcox, of Cornell University, and it is explained that "although the analysis made offers many suggestions as to probable tendencies in the birth rate of the United States, it is, primarily, not a study in birth rates, but indicates a study in the proportion of children to the total population or to the number of women of child-bearing age."

"The result of the study shows that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the children under 10 years of age constituted one-third and at the end less than one-fourth of the total population. The decrease in this proportion began as early as the decade of 1810 to 1820, and continued uninterruptedly, though at varying rates, in each successive decade. Between 1850 and 1860 the proportion of children to women between 15 and 49 years, the child-bearing age, increased, but since 1860 it has constantly decreased. It is stated that the decrease has been very unequal, but that if the computation is made upon the basis of 20-year periods it has been regular. In 1890 the number of children under 5 years of age was 634; in 1900, it was only 474. The proportion of children to potential mothers in 1900 was only three-fourths as large as in 1860. No attempt is made by the author of the bulletin to determine the probable causes of this decline. An extended argument by Gen. Francis A. Walker is given, suggesting that it is largely due to the influx of foreigners and the resultant shock to the population instinct of the natives."

In the general decrease between 1890 and 1900 not a single State of the North Atlantic division took part. In seven other States, also, there was no decrease. In only six States, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, did the proportion decrease in each of the five decades; and in only Delaware, District of Columbia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon and Colorado did it follow the tendency for the country as a whole, that is, decrease from 1850 to 1860, and decrease in the four succeeding decades. In 1900, the proportion of children was only two-thirds as great in cities as in the country districts. In the North Atlantic division, however, it was almost as great in the cities as in the country. In the Southern division it is hardly more than half as large in the cities as in the country; while in the far West the difference is intermediate. This, it is explained, is probably due, in large measure, to the fact that the immigrant population who have been swarming into the Northern cities of recent years, especially into the cities of the North Atlantic States, have been multiplying by numerous births with much rapidity, while the corresponding laboring class which has immigrated to Southern cities from the surrounding country districts has not been thus increasing."

A comparison is made between the proportion of children born of native mothers to 1,000 native women of child-bearing age and the proportion of children born of foreign-born mothers to 1,000 foreign-born women of child-bearing age. In 1900 the former proportion was 462, the latter 710, the difference indicating the greater fecundity of foreign-born women. The bulletin continues:

"The comparison also indicates that the total decrease in fecundity of white women between 1890 and 1900 was the result of a decrease for native white women, partly offset by an increase for foreign-born white women."

"In the Atlantic divisions, however, there was a slight increase in the proportion of children born to native white mothers, and in the South central division there was but a slight decrease. The decrease for the whole country, therefore, was the result very largely of the great decrease in the North central and Western divisions."

Was Offered to Mr. Cleveland.  
Norfolk, Va., Special.—In connection with the selection of Harry St. George Tucker for the presidency of the Jamestown Exposition, which was announced recently, it has developed that the presidency was offered to former President Cleveland several months ago and that he considered the offer for some time before finally making up his mind that it would be out of the question for him to accept. Mr. Cleveland will probably be chairman of the advisory board of one hundred distinguished Americans who will be asked to serve the exposition.

President Not to Visit Tennessee City.  
R. Price president of the chamber of commerce, through which body an invitation was extended to President Roosevelt to visit Knoxville on his Southern tour, is in receipt of a letter stating that the President's Southern trip has been planned with a view to visiting the principal cities of only those States not included in previous tours. The President will have no time to visit Tennessee cities.

Georgia Legislature Adjourns.  
Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Georgia's Legislature adjourned at 9:45 o'clock Friday night, closing its session, constitutionally limited to 50 days. Until almost the last moment the fight lasted for several days between the two branches of the Legislature continued over a bill fixing the general State liquor license, the Senate contending for \$300 and the House for \$500. The former figure was agreed upon. Other features of the sessions have been the creation of eight new counties, making the total 145, also the disbanding of the five negro companies in the State military organization.

## SOUTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The South Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the Department of Agriculture issues the following official bulletin of weather and crop conditions for the past week:

The mean temperature for the week ending Monday, August 14th, was slightly above normal over the eastern half and slightly below over the western. The extremes were a maximum of 103 degrees at Blackville on the 8th and a minimum of 64 degrees at Greenville on the 9th. There was less than the usual amount of sunshine. High winds damaging to corn and cotton, prevailed during the middle of the week in the western counties. Bottom lands were flooded along the upper portions of the Saluda, Broad, Waterlee and Great Pee Dee rivers and their tributaries and considerable corn destroyed.

The long drought was broken over the entire State. The rainfall was heaviest in the central counties where it amounted in places, to over six inches, and was least in Beaufort and Georgetown counties where it was generally less than half an inch. There was rain nearly every day and the ground is now thoroughly saturated. The rain was very beneficial, but in others it caused deterioration in crops especially cotton and interfered with farm work especially haying and pulling fodder. Nearly all crops have been laid by, and further cultivation is now impracticable.

With very few exceptions the reports on cotton indicate rapid deterioration due to excessive shedding, rust and the plants turning yellow. These conditions prevail over practically the entire State, but are most marked on sandy lands. In many places growth has stopped, while in a few the plants are making new growth. Bolls are opening rapidly in the south and central counties and considerable has been picked. The excessive heat of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th was very damaging to cotton.

There is a general improvement in the condition of late corn due to the ample moisture which came opportunely. Tobacco curing is nearly finished. Peas, sweet potatoes and all varieties of cane are doing well. The frequent rains interfered with preparations for full truck crops. Rice made fine progress. Pastures improved rapidly and again afford fine grazing. Turnips were sown extensively. Late fruits, especially apples and peaches are rotting badly.

J. W. BAUER,  
Section Director.

### Very Narrow Escape.

Blacksburg, Special.—A party consisting of Messrs. R. C. Wright and A. M. Deal, Mrs. S. M. Deal, her mother, Mrs. Davis, all of Columbia, and Mrs. Jno. Scott of Atlanta, were returning from Cherokee Falls on Broad river. In crossing a small stream, which was swollen out of its banks, the horses balked when near the opposite side from which they entered, breaking the harness, and leaving the carriage and its occupants to the mercy of the swiftly flowing and rapidly rising stream. By the heroic efforts of the gentlemen, and by wading a short distance the ladies were rescued, and through the kindly offices of a passing countryman and his mules the carriage was brought out of the stream and the now happy party enabled to proceed on their way rejoicing, and instead of a watery grave they had only suffered a slight immersion. They are all on a visit to Mrs. M. E. Deal of this place and Dr. S. M. Deal of Columbia has arrived to join the family reunion.

### Conductor Bull Injured.

Greenville, Special.—Charles E. Bull, a well known freight conductor of the Southern railway, who resides in this city, was thrown from the front door of his caboose at Juneau, a flag stop five miles south of Charlotte on the main line of the Southern and dangerously injured by being run over by the car from which he was precipitated.

### Gored by a Bull.

Anderson, Special.—Mr. Eugene Snipes, a farmer living some distance below the city, was painfully gored by an infuriated bull Wednesday afternoon. He had gone to the cow lot to milk his cows when the bull unexpectedly attacked him. He was gored several times and severely bruised about the body, and it is certain that he would have been killed had not others come to his rescue and with the aid of pitchforks driven off the maddened animal. Just as soon as Mr. Snipes was rescued he secured a pistol and killed the bull.

### Probably a Peddler.

Rock Hill, Special.—The body of a white man, aged about 60 years, was found lying beside the railway track near the Manchester mills. The head was resting on a cross-tie. There were no marks to show foul play or that he had been struck by a train. The night before the body was found a man answering the description of the one found dead applied for shelter at a house in the mill village.

### Senator Tillman Challenged.

Spartanburg, Special.—Mr. C. P. Sims, the attorney of this city, has challenged Senator Tillman to a joint debate on the dispensary. Mr. Sims has recently been prominently before the public as attorney for certain of the Spartanburg dispensary officials during the recent investigation here. One letter sent Senator Tillman not having been answered, another challenge has been sent to the senior senator.

## PLUNGED TO DEATH

Loaded Excursion Train Goes Into Open Draw Bridge

### CARELESSNESS OF THE ENGINEER

Excursion Train Ran Into an Open Draw Bridge, the Engine and Two Cars Loaded With Negroes Going Into Deep Water.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Owing to the inability of Engineer D. L. Reig to control his air breaks, an excursion train from Kingston, N. C., bound to this city, plunged through an open draw in a bridge over the western branch of the Elizabeth river at Bruce station, eight miles from Norfolk, Thursday afternoon, and a half hundred persons, mostly negroes, were drowned. Up to a late hour Thursday night only seven bodies had been recovered from the wreckage. The list of injured, so far as can be ascertained, numbers nearly one hundred, though most of these are slightly hurt. A large number of physicians from this and nearby cities have gone to the scene.

Only Two White Victims.  
Among the victims, the only white ones were Edward Joliffe, manager of the excursion, and Edward Forbes, who assisted him, both of Greenville, N. C.

The Merritt wrecking organization dispatched an expedition to the scene for the purpose of raising the sunken cars, which lie in about 35 feet of water. Until the cars are raised, no accurate estimate of the number of dead can be given.

The train was composed of an engine and six passenger cars. The engine and two cars went through the draw, leaving the four rear cars on the track. One car was completely submerged and the other partly submerged. Nothing is visible of the locomotive, not even the smoke stack. It is believed every occupant of the first car perished. The dead can be gotten out only by diving under the car.

Struggle Terrible to See.  
The scene following the wreck was one of indescribable horror, with the shrieking of men, women and children, who were drowning, struggling out of the partly submerged coach and floating in the river.

The passengers who were uninjured immediately started to rescue those imprisoned in the cars. Norfolk and Portsmouth were communicated with and the physicians were sent out on a wrecking train. Many people in the neighborhood went to the scene of the wreck and helped in the rescue. The injured were taken to the track embankment and were attended there by the physicians.

Collins Ferguson, the colored bridge tender of the Atlantic Coast Line, was knocked from the bridge by the impact and killed. Engineer Reig and Fireman Alfred Cooper, colored, escaped by jumping.

### Trains before and Behind.

The wrecked train left Kingston, N. C., at 7 o'clock Thursday morning with 165 colored excursionists for Norfolk. It was due to arrive at Norfolk at 1 o'clock the same day. Following this train was another excursion, over the same road bringing 300 excursionists from Rocky Mount, N. C. Preceding the wrecked train was still another excursion train carrying some 300 merchants and others from Augusta, Ga., Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville, Fla., bound to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for the purchase of fall goods.

The first train arrived at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning without accident and the Augusta, Jacksonville and Charleston merchants all left for the North Thursday night by water. The Rocky Mount excursionists and the survivors of the wreck were brought here over the Norfolk & Western.

Engineer Couldn't Explain.  
The Atlantic Coast Line officials are at a loss to know why Engineer Reig failed to stop his train before coming to the draw, as required by the rules of the road. An investigation of the cause of the wreck will be made at once, and the responsibility placed where it belongs.

Reigs, himself, could make no explanation. He was brought to Norfolk. He was taken from the barge on the shoulders of three men. He entered the hospital ambulance on his knees, crawled to a pillow in the front and buried his head in it. He could only tell that his name was S. B. Reigs and that his home was in East Radford, Va. He could not give the cause of the disaster, and the ambulance was hurried at once to the hospital.

### By Wire and Cable.

Capt. Ruser, of the steamship Moltke, reports unusual activity on the part of the Gulf Stream in the path of steamers.

Chicago advices indicate that the sugar rate war between Eastern railroads and the Gulf lines has been terminated.

A negro entered the home of an Episcopal clergyman in New York and struck down the minister and his wife. He was himself killed by a policeman in trying to escape.

The Japanese papers are divided in their views as to the outcome of the peace negotiations.

The yellow fever situation in New Orleans was not materially changed.

The Hongkong authorities forbade Chinese to hold a meeting to agitate further the American boycott.

A cordial welcome was given the Taft party at Manila, Philippines.

In the Norwegian referendum only 161 votes were cast in favor of continuing the union with Sweden.

Because it was not approved by Queen Wilhelmina the Dutch Cabinet recently named has been recast.

### Nursery Association Meets.

Norfolk, Special.—The Southern Nursery Association, which embraces the principal fruit interests south of Baltimore met here. J. Van Lindy, of Pomona, N. C., is president of the association. There are about 75 delegates in attendance at the convention. The time of the body was taken up principally with the reading of reports and papers on special subjects of interest to nurserymen.

## PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

### General Cotton Market.

Galveston, steady, . . . . .10 1/2  
New Orleans, quiet, . . . . .10 1/2  
Mobile, nominal, . . . . .10  
Savannah, quiet, . . . . .10 1/2  
Norfolk, steady, . . . . .10 1/2  
Baltimore, nominal, . . . . .10 1/2  
New York, quiet, . . . . .10.60  
Boston, quiet, . . . . .10.60  
Philadelphia, steady, . . . . .10.85  
Houston, steady, . . . . .10 1/2  
Augusta, firm, . . . . .10 1/2  
Memphis, nominal, . . . . .10 1/2  
St. Louis, quiet, . . . . .10 1/2  
Louisville, firm, . . . . .10 1/2

### Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:  
Strict middling, . . . . .10 1/2  
Good middling, . . . . .10 1/2  
Strict middling, . . . . .10 1/2  
Middling, . . . . .10 1/2  
Times, . . . . .9 to 10  
Stains, . . . . .7 to 9

### Spartanburg Schools.

Spartanburg, Special.—The 20th annual report of Spartanburg graded schools, compiled by Superintendent Frank Evans, and printed in attractive book form, will be issued within a few days. This report contains a great deal of interesting matter pertaining to the educational affairs of the city. The following is a summary of general statistics: Population of city in 1900, 11,395; population in 1905 (estimated) 15,000; enumeration 16 to 20 (estimated), 3,500; number of pupils in public schools, 2,484; average daily attendance, 1,768; per cent. of white, 90; per cent. of colored, 88; number of white teachers, 28; number of colored teachers, 10; number pupils per teacher, 47; number school buildings, 4; value school buildings, \$44,000; value school lots, \$23,000; school furniture and apparatus, \$6,500; value of libraries, \$350. The receipts for the school year 1904-05 amounted to \$21,405.71, and the expenditures to \$21,000.43.

### Clemson College Report.

The report on Clemson College has been issued. It shows that the farmers' college established for the poor boys, has become one of the richest and most expensive institutions in the South. The attendance is about 600, and, in many particulars, the school is doing a splendid work in turning out boys with occupations by which they can earn a good living. The report shows that \$153,212 was spent for the last scholastic year. Much of this came in from what is known as the fertilizer privilege tax, a tax of 25 cents a ton on commercial fertilizers from the manufacturers. This tax last year amounted to \$118,000 and will be about the same this year. A fight was made in the last Legislature to have this tax divided with Winthrop, but the scheme, after a vigorous fight, was killed in the Senate.

### Two Anderson Officers Wounded by Ruins.

Anderson, Special.—Sheriff Nelson R. Green and his deputy, W. N. Scott, received slight wounds at the farmers' barbecue last week in arresting four young men of the county for disorderly conduct. The men are A. L. Whitten and three brothers named Richey. It seems that these men were cursing and talking loudly at the table and when they were ordered by the sheriff to keep quiet one of them resisted the officer, who was out across the abdomen. His deputy was also slightly wounded. The men were taken into custody and are now in the county jail.

### South Carolina Items.

The election held in Union county to vote out the dispensary resulted in a large majority for the dry ticket.

Captain Tillman H. Clark, one of the founders of the town of Trenton, died Wednesday night. He was a popular and useful citizen.

Senator Tillman spoke at Anderson last week. In his speech he outlined a plan to put the dispensary into the hands of the governor, the attorney general and the comptroller general; that these purchase the supplies for a year at a time from the lowest responsible bidder, the bids to be accompanied by bond for faithful performance of contract.

Robert Haynsworth was killed by a live electric wire at Darlington Thursday. He had gone out to repair some electric light wires that were broken by a storm, and caught hold of a live wire, resulting in instant death.

The South Carolina Industrial and Commercial association was organized last week, the membership being composed of progressive young men representing the boards of trade and such business organizations in the cities of the State.

Steamers now ply regularly between Georgetown and Columbia. It is said that freight rates will be much cheaper in consequence.

### Member of Saluda Bar Passes Away.

Saluda, Special.—A 'phone message received here announces the sudden death of Mr. John Gregory, an attorney of this bar, near Oldtown, in Newberry county, about noon Thursday. Mr. Gregory resided here and practiced at this bar. He left Saluda Thursday morning, saying he was going to Chappells. On arriving at a house near Oldtown he complained of feeling badly and died soon afterwards. He leaves a wife and one child.

## PRIVATE CAR LINES

Many Complaints From Many Sections Have Been Lodged

### INTER-STATE COMMISSION ACTS

Southern, Seaboard, Atlantic Coast Line and Other Railroads. Along With the Armour Car Line and Other Such Concerns Are Made Respondents in Proceedings.

Washington, Special.—The inter-State commerce commission, on its own initiative and as a result of complaints against private car lines, unexpectedly began an investigation of the relations between railroads and refrigerator lines, by which it is charged that the act to regulate inter-State commerce is being violated in several specified particulars. The complaint set forth by the commission is directed against the Armour Car Line, the American Refrigerator Transportation Company, the Santa Fe Refrigerator Dispatch, and the following railroads:

St. Louis & San Francisco, Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, Central of Georgia, Southern Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, and Kansas City Southern.

The railroads and refrigerator lines are made respondents in proceedings which require that specific answer to all allegations be made to the inter-State commerce commission by September 5.

It is charged that by way of rebates or other devices the refrigerator lines are acting for the railroads as authorized agents, and the railroads, acting through the refrigerator lines, are collecting and receiving for the refrigerator line of fruit and vegetables lower rates from some shippers than they are contemporaneously receiving for similar service rendered to other shippers. This is held to be in violation of section 2 and 3 of the act to regulate inter-State commerce.

Another charge is that failure and neglect to publish at shipping stations and file with the inter-State commerce commission the rates and charges imposed for the refrigeration of fruits and vegetables, constitutes a violation of section 6 of the inter-State commerce act.

The commission alleges further that the charges published jointly by the refrigerator lines and the railroads for the refrigeration of fruits and vegetables, specified in the complaint, are unreasonable, unjust and in violation of section 1 of the territories described are Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, California to Eastern points, Louisiana and Kansas, and Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, to New York.

Complaints against the private car lines extend over the entire life of the act to regulate inter-State commerce and all acts amendatory thereto. Hearings have been had in various sections of the country, and not infrequently have changes in the schedules been made for the announced purpose of remedying alleged abuses. Combinations of railroads and private car lines have prevented any wholesale regulation of these rates. Charges of discrimination against small shippers have poured in on the commission for a number of years. The matter has been made the subject of investigation by congressional committees, and several laws have been passed giving increased powers to the commission in an effort to reach alleged combinations said to be prohibitive of the small shipper entering into competition with shippers leasing by the year large numbers of private cars.

The action taken by the inter-State commerce commission now indicates a belief that certain cases set forth in the proceedings can be reached under the present laws. In any event, the proceedings are looked upon as a test, and it is declared they will prove of inestimable value in informing Congress what new laws are needed for national control of private car lines where combinations are made with railroads which affect the freight and refrigeration schedule.

### For National Assembly.

St. Petersburg, by Cable.—A commission has been appointed to draw up a manifesto which will be issued by the Czar announcing the convocation of a proposed national assembly. This commission will be composed of Baron Inskoul Von Dillebrandt, M. Maunouken and Stetsunsky and Prosecutor General Pobedonostzev.

### Killed by N. & W. Agent.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—A Roanoke Times special from Wytheville, Va., says that Frederick Borchers, a prospector from Philadelphia, who has been prospecting on Cripple Creek, this county, for several months, was shot and killed while returning from Wytheville by Charles W. Gose, Norfolk & Western Railway agent at Cripple Creek station. Borchers and Gose had some misunderstanding about some money. Borchers came to Wytheville at a late hour last night, and after attending to some business here, left for Cripple Creek. He was met by Gose on the mountain, where he was killed.

### Pays Big Dividend.

New York, Special.—The Standard Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 36 per share, payable September 15th to stock of record of August 18th. This makes \$30 per share declared so far this year against \$20 per share for the same time last year.

### By Wire and Cable.

By a practically unanimous vote, Norway declared in favor of the dissolution of the union with Sweden.

The contemplated session of the peace envoys Monday afternoon was omitted in deference to the wishes of the Russians, who desired to observe the Sabbath, both Russians and Japanese going to church.

M. Witte still wants the sessions of the envoys public, but the Japanese say Count Cassini insisted upon secrecy some time ago.

President Roosevelt is authority for the statement that Congress will probably not be called together in extra session.

The mayor of Richmond signed the annexation ordinance.

## SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

### Preparing Land For Alfalfa.

R. J. C. Franklin, writes: "I have about three acres of land which I desire to seed in alfalfa. For the past four years I have been seeding this down to crimson clover in the fall, turning this under in the spring and planting corn. The land is medium stiff with clay subsoil. I would like your advice how to proceed to get the land in alfalfa. I have another piece of land that has only been in cultivation since last year. Last year it was seeded to cowpeas and in the fall to crimson clover, wheat, rye and oats. Would you advise seeding this land to alfalfa?"

Answer.—It would be well for you to turn under the crimson clover on the land intended for alfalfa, plow it down deeply, work carefully, and seed to cowpeas as soon as possible. Plow under these about the first of September, and subsoil at the same time, going down as deeply as possible behind the turning plow. You can not get too much vegetable matter and nitrogen in the soil for alfalfa nor make the land too rich. When you sow the cowpeas you might make an application of 200 pounds of sixteen per cent acid phosphate and fifty pounds of muriate of potash, and repeat this application when you seed the alfalfa. Sow at the rate of twenty pounds of seed, and inoculate either by soil or artificial cultures as you see fit. After the alfalfa is up a light application of nitrate of soda, say, fifty pounds per acre, will be beneficial. Do not clip or pasture the alfalfa during the fall. If a good stand is obtained it may be cut for hay the next year when just coming into bloom. If it seems sickly and is yellowish in appearance, clip frequently throughout the summer.

The other piece of land which you intend to put in alfalfa should be treated somewhat the same. If it is poor it is hardly worth while to sow alfalfa on it until it has been made rich and freed of weeds, for weeds constitute one of the most serious drawbacks to alfalfa culture. If you do seed to alfalfa sow the cowpeas at once and plow them under and treat as already outlined. If conditions are unfavorable for seeding in the fall it would be better to again sow the land to crimson clover, or some other winter growing legume and break up early in the spring and seed the alfalfa at that time. If the ground is dry and the season backward the alfalfa will not germinate and make a good stand before cold weather comes on, and it is hardly worth while to seed it, as it will be almost certain to result in failure.

Professor Soule.

Inoculating Land For Cowpeas.  
E. A. S. Richmond, Va., writes: I would like some suggestions as to what would be the best way to inoculate 600 acres for cowpeas.

Answer: Peas often do fairly well without inoculation, as the seed is large and very often covered with the bacteria which produce the nodules for this particular crop. When grown on poor land the first year, however, they are likely to show a large number of nodules, and therefore inoculation is a matter of some considerable concern. We would be glad to send you the inoculating material from the station if it were possible for so large an area, but it would cost you considerable, and it is likely that you could arrange to get a few loads of earth from a field which grew the peas successfully last year, but you should be certain that the peas formed a large number of nodules. Get about 200 pounds of earth for each acre you intend to sow in peas and mix with the seed and drill together, or you could broadcast the earth over the land and then go ahead and seed the peas. One hundred pounds of earth are often considered sufficient, but it is better and safer, as a rule, to use 200 pounds. You could probably get the earth at a lower cost than we could furnish you the material, and it is doubtful if we could undertake to furnish enough for 600 acres, as the demand on us for small amounts is very great, and we are having great difficulty in getting out enough bacteria for the principal leguminous crops to supply the needs of the small farmer. Soil inoculation is safe and is recognized as effective and under the circumstances I feel justified in advising strongly the importance of inoculating your land for black peas.—Andrew M. Soule.

### Destroying Sassafras Sprouts.

W. I. C. Stewartville, writes: "I would like to know how to kill sassafras sprouts. I used lime and have succeeded in getting red clover on part of it, but the sassafras seems to get thicker each year. I have heard that common salt would kill the stuff, and I fear if I put it on thick enough to kill the sassafras it would kill the trees."

Answer.—The most effective method of destroying sassafras sprouts that has come to my attention is through

Pointed Paragraphs.  
Sacrifice always looks most attractive when it is too late to give it.

Better is it to be able to make friends than to build up finances.

The greatest place of honor is the one that duty gives.

Repentance does not undo the power of evil example.

You cannot increase short weight with heavy words.

All great work accomplished is but an outlook for larger work.

The word of salvation is always in season.

The fear of the Lord secures the flight of the devil.

The lowering brow does not prove the heavy brain.

Walking worthily means more than walking wearily.

Superstition is what you do not believe science is what you do.

Prosperity is not synonymous with Providence.

Shot Husband For Burglar.  
Roston, Ga., Special.—Ex-Senator and County School Commissioner W. H. Cobb, of this place, was fatally shot by his wife for a burglar. He was unconscious until his death at 1:30 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Cobb was shot twice, one shot taking effect in the head; the other taking effect in the abdomen.

### No Fever in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—There is no yellow fever cases in Mississippi, according to the official announcement made by the State Health Board. The suspicious cases reported at Holly Springs and Yazoo City were diagnosed by experts and both pronounced ordinary types of malaria. The board has inaugurated a policy of sending yellow fever experts out on special trains wherever a suspicious case is reported.